

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856.

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THE POST.
ATHENS, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856.
CONGRESSIONAL.—Washington, May 21.—The bill granting land to aid in the construction of several railroads in the State of Alabama, has passed the house.
The President is considering a new proposition for the settlement of the enlistment question, which is regarded by many as not likely to be available.
The President has sent fresh orders for troops in Kansas to sustain the law at all hazards. We are expecting to hear news of bloodshed hourly.
BATES FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, May 21.—Kansas dates have been received in this city to the 14th inst. Jones was convalescent.—The editor of the Herald of Freedom has been arrested. Reeder has escaped. Judge Fane of Georgia, temporary Sheriff, it is reported, was twice shot at. It is also reported that 1600 men armed with Sharpe's rifles and two cannons were fortified at Lawrence, and defy arrest. One thousand men are said to have responded to the call on the Marshal, now encamped near Lawrence, to compel the inhabitants to submit to the territorial laws.
The people are said to be rising in large numbers in response to Gov. Shannon's proclamation. Six hundred had arrived at LeCompton and four hundred at Franklin.—Large numbers were to have left LeCompton on Saturday for LeCompton well armed and equipped with two cannons. Great excitement existed, and a battle was anticipated. A large field piece consigned to Lawrence had been seized at Kansas City. It was reported that Gov. Reeder had escaped.
Mrs. Porter, the clairvoyant, who is said to have prophesied the destruction of the Pacific, has written an account of the burning of the Ericsson, which she prognosticated will take place on Friday at eleven o'clock, at some date not given.
FATAL SENSIBILITY.—In Holmes county, Ohio, Mr. Elias Workman committed suicide on Sunday week, by hanging himself with a bridge. It is said he had lately been elected to an important office in the township, and had given a heavy bond. Fearing he was not fit for the office, and to avoid the mortification of being laughed at, he rose in the morning at four o'clock, went to the barn and hanged himself. If some of our Leocompton of free holders in this vicinity, were equally sensitive, our Coroner would have busy times.

THE TICKETS.

The tickets of both parties, in this State, are now nearly complete. The following are the American District Electors appointed, thus far:

- 1—N. G. Taylor, Washington.
- 2—Moses White, of Knox.
- 3—Reese B. Branson, of Hamilton.
- 4—W. P. Hickerson, of Coffee.
- 5—Robert Hutton, of Wilson.
- 6—W. H. Wisener, of Bedford.
- 7—C. C. Croyle, of Giles.
- 8—J. M. Quarles, of Montgomery.
- 9—J. R. Mosby, of Fayette.

The Democratic ticket, thus far, stands thus:

- 1—Sam'l Powell, Hawkins.
- 2—James W. McHenry, of Overton.
- 3—D. M. Key, of Hamilton.
- 4—E. L. Gardenier, of White.
- 5—E. A. Keeble, of Rutherford.
- 6—James H. Thomas, of Maury.
- 7—G. C. Poindester, of Montgomery.
- 8—J. D. Atkins, of Henry.
- 9—D. M. Carrin, of Shelby.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Senate.—A message was received from the House announcing the death of John G. Miller, late member of that body from Missouri. Mr. Geyer pronounced a eulogy upon the deceased, and after adopting the usual resolutions the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Lindley announced the recent death of his colleague, Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and spoke in high terms of his public and private character.

Congress adjourned early in respect to the memory of Mr. Miller, of Missouri. Mr. Sumner received his beating in the Senate Chamber immediately after the adjournment. Mr. Brooks struck him fifty times, principally on the head. Mr. Brooks has been arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Senate.—A committee of five was appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the assault on Mr. Sumner yesterday, and report statement of the facts.

BOSTON, May 23.

The House of Representatives to day have unanimously appointed a Committee to report what action shall be taken concerning the assault upon Mr. Sumner. Great excitement exists and a meeting of citizens has been called for this evening.

AWFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ISTHMIAN RAILROAD.—By the George Law we have news that the train on the Panama Railroad, with the outward passengers by that vessel—nine cars and 900 passengers in all—ran off the track at Obispo Bridge fifteen miles from Panama. It was a complete wreck. Thirty dead bodies had been found, and two of the passengers died after being brought back to Aspinwall. It was impossible for any to go on. Mr. Dalhousie, a clerk in Aspinwall, is the only name given of the killed. All this comes of "rushing things."

LECTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—On the 24th ult. Ex-President Tyler delivered a lecture at Petersburg, Va., on "The Dead of his Cabinet." The Express says:

He called to mind reminiscences of those noble men who had shared with him the toils and struggles of political life, and dwelt upon their memories with an affection and generosity of sentiment that showed how truly and deeply his feelings imbued with love for them. Of each member—Gillespie, Leggett, Upshur, Calhoun, and Webster, who have one by one passed from the stage of life—he spoke separately. His lecture lasted about one hour, and when concluded, brought down an immense roll of applause.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A letter from Kansas, dated 9th instant, states that the Missourians having threatened to destroy the testimony of the investigating committee, sealed packages were forwarded to Washington in charge of Robinson. They were not discovered at Lexington, and Mrs. Robinson proceeded with them after the arrest of her husband.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Estly and Cuddy, merchants of this city, fought a duel yesterday morning at Pass Christian. Cuddy was killed and Estly slightly wounded.

Another Nicaragua meeting was held last night. Enthusiasm ran high.

The Webster takes out a load of recruits to morrow for Nicaragua.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.

There have been five unsuccessful ballots to day in the Connecticut Legislature for United States Senator.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The hall of Smith & Nixon, at Cincinnati, capable of holding over 2,000 persons, has been selected as the place in which to hold the Democratic National Convention.

The New York Sun states that "material aid" is being forwarded from that city to the Costa Rican Government, to enable it to continue the war upon Nicaragua and destroy the Walker government.—Rather a doubtful story.

The Washington Star states that the President having received the new Minister from Nicaragua, has determined to prevent, at all hazards, the departure of armed bands from the United States for Central America.

An Indiana paper, announcing the death of a gentleman now West, says that, "the deceased, thought a bank director, it is generally believed, died a Christian, and universally respected." Bankers in Indiana must be slippery customers.

A CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—A New York merchant, who at one time had a capital of \$300,000 invested in business, now sweeps out one of the station houses, for the privilege of lodging there nightly.

General Cass, it is said, will attend the Cincinnati Convention as a delegate from Michigan.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May last, both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the republics of New Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of Affairs in Central America.

These documents relate to questions of the highest importance and interest to the people of the United States.

The narrow isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America, has, by the facilities it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an object of special consideration to all maritime nations, which has been greatly augmented in modern times by the operation of changes in commercial relations, especially those produced by the general use of steam as a motive power by land and sea. To me, on account of its geographical position and of our political interest as an American State of primary magnitude, that isthmus is of peculiar importance, just as the isthmus of Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the maritime powers of Europe. But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American isthmus has rendered it of paramount interest to us since the settlement of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and the accession of California to the Union.

Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway, or otherwise, across this isthmus.

We concluded, in the first place, a treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce with the republic of New Granada, among the conditions of which was a stipulation, on the part of New Granada, guaranteeing to the United States the right of way or transit across that part of the isthmus which lies in the territory of New Granada, in consideration of which the United States guaranteed in respect of the same territory the right of sovereignty and property of New Granada.

The effect of this treaty was to afford to the people of the United States facilities for at once opening a common road from Chicago to Panama, and for at length constructing a railway in the same direction, to connect regularly with steamships, for the transportation of mails, specie and passengers to and from the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

The United States also endeavored, but unsuccessfully to obtain from the Mexican Government the cession of the right of way to the northern extremity of the isthmus by Tehuantepec, and that line of communication continues to be an object of solicitude to the people of this republic.

In the meantime, intervening between the republic of New Granada and the Mexican territory, lie the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the severed members of the former republic of Central America. Here, in the territory of the Central American States, is the narrowest part of the isthmus, and hither, of course, public attention has been directed as the most inviting field for enterprises of inter-oceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, and more especially to the territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramount to that of any European State was the interest of the United States in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we did not wish in this respect to any suggestions of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantages, either of navigation or of commerce. Opportunities had not been wanting to the United States to procure such advantages by peaceful means, and with full and free assent of those who alone had any legitimate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities, from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy; just as, even to the present day, we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of other nations, as our own, in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the political condition of Central America, that a military expedition under the authority of the British Government had landed at San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nicaragua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway across the isthmus within the territories of Nicaragua.

It did not diminish the unwelcome nature of this act on the part of Great Britain to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name even had become lost to history, who did not constitute a State capable of territorial sovereignty, either in fact or of right, and all political interest in whom, and in the territory they occupied, Great Britain had previously renounced by successive treaties with Spain, when Spain was the sovereign of the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish America.

Nevertheless, and injudiciously affected as the United States conceived themselves to have been by this act of the British Government, and by its occupation about the same time of insular and of continental portions of the territory of the States of Honduras, we remembered the many and powerful ties of mutual interest which Great Britain and the United States are associated, and we proceeded in earnest good faith, and with a sincere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a convention to assure the perfect neutrality of all inter-oceanic communications across the isthmus, and as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the absolute independence of the States of Central America, and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their own territory, as well against Great Britain as against the United States. We supposed we had accomplished that object by the convention of April 19, 1850, which would never have been signed or ratified on the part of the United States but for the convention that, in virtue of its provisions, neither Great Britain nor the United States was thereafter to exercise any territorial sovereignty, in fact or in name, in any part of Central America, however or whenever acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the convention—the neutralization of the isthmus—would, of course, become a nullity, if either

THE ANGEL BARQUE.

BY L. VIRGINIA SMITH.

Little Calvin, a blue-eyed, fair-haired child of six summers, was dying, and he bade his father and mother come near the bed side that he might tell them farewell. "Mother," said he, "will you not go with me?" "Where are you going, my child?" asked his mother. "To Heaven, Mother," said in a moment was in the arms of Him who has said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

From the rosy western Heaven, Through the tinted mists of even, Up the purple steep of twilight, Slowly sailed a snowy cloud, Coasting by the golden sky-lands, Sweeping round the starry islands, Sailed that barque until the zenith Was enveloped in its shroud.

Summers six had come and parted, Since upon that sea uncharted, Once before came scorching sailing, On a skyward tending track. Then a leaf, of God's evangel, They had left—a tiny angel, On thy bosom, gentle mother— Now they come to call it back.

All his earthly mission ended, On his little couch extended, Lay he, watching with the spirit, As his azure eye grew dim, Though by others all unnoted, Watching where that vessel sped, And the wailing angels waited, For he knew they came for him.

Many sweet "good byes" he told ye, Since his little soul was parted, Father, brother pressing near him, Shutting Heaven from his view. But to thee he clung the nearest, Thou, the fondest, best and dearest, As he murmured, "Oh, my mother, Will not you go with me, too?"

"Where, oh! where, my child?" "To Heaven!" Sighed the passing spirit. Even Caught the cadence of the chorus, As the angel barque swept on, Sailing up the ethereal sky, And has reached the haven holy, And lies moored within the shadow Of Jehovah's great white throne.

Don't READ THIS IN PUBLIC.—[We like a good thing, but some good things properly requires to be enjoyed privately. The following, if read publicly, might hurt somebody's feelings. It is from the Memphis Eagle.]

Governor McRae, of Mississippi, has just given the world a specimen of his eloquence in the pardon of a person who had been convicted of, and imprisoned for selling liquor to slaves. The reader could not guess in a week the reason assigned for the pardon, and to save him the trouble, we will tell him.

He was pardoned on the ground that he was a "foreigner, a short time in the country, and unacquainted with the law." Now let us see how wide you can open your eyes, reader.—There, that will do. Now, that is rather a singular reason to give, by a Governor who thinks that notwithstanding the man's alien-son ignorance of the law, he is qualified to vote. It is something new in the law, that a man's ignorance of the law is an excuse for violating it. Such a principle would excuse all violations of it by negroes and illiterate persons generally. But the beauty of the thing is, that the man came to this country in 1850, and was naturalized on the 9th of January, 1856, convicted and sent to prison the very next day, and pardoned three months later. We leave the reader to smother this pipeful of executive logic, and puff something out of it if he can.

Nine years ago a man died of dropsy, and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret recently, the body was disinterred, and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed five hundred and fifty pounds. What is more remarkable the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

A VERY SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A very curious instance of confusion has taken place in a family in lumber street. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in a cradle, to the confusion of the mothers, when taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which was the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.—Albany Knickerbocker.

Social opinion is like a sharp knife.—There are foolish people who regard it with terror, and day and night touch it with their hands; there are more foolish people, who, in rashness or defiance, seize it by the blade, and get and mangle their hands; and there are wise people who grasp it discreetly and boldly by the handle, and use it to carve their own purposes.

Col. Benton is engaged in preparing a condensation of the debates of Congress from the beginning of the government to the present day.

A man in Kentucky was so enormously big, that when he died, it took two clergymen and a boy to preach his funeral.

A fellow at Stratford, C. W., made a wager that he would kiss the first woman that passed. He attempted to win the wager, and got his face slapped by the lady, who summoned him afterwards for the assault, for which he was fined five dollars.

I GOT A GOING AND COULDN'T STOP.—A little boy named Frank was standing in the yard, when his father called him: "Frank!" "Sir!" said Frank, and started full speed and ran into the street.

His father called him back, and asked him if he did not hear his first call. "Yes, sir," said Frank, "what made you run into the street?" "I got a going and couldn't stop."

This is the way that a great many boys get into difficulty; they get a going and can't stop.

AN AGRIAN LAW WANTED.—Five noblemen, the Dukes of Sutherland, Athol, Argyll, and Bute, with the Marquis of Breadalbane, own one-fourth of Scotland, and two thousand proprietors possess one-third of the land of the three kingdoms.

The coinage at the New Orleans mint in April amounted to \$401,000 in silver and \$65,000 in gold.

More are drowned in the wine cup than in the ocean.

MERCANTILE HONOR.—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT WAS.

THE LIVERPOOL JOURNAL, who writes the "Talk on Change" once a week for that journal, has the following article in relation to the demonization of the times:

Referring to speculation, the talk was, that it has greatly depreciated the once high character of the British merchant; that while statesmen and politicians lied for the good of their country, he alone enriched it by its truthfulness, his probity and his honor; that his word passed for even more than his was worth, and no one ever dreamt of suspecting him of fraud or meanness. That now it is different; that every day discloses facts adverse to this purity, and that this very week, the underwriters of London have met to consider the gross imposition practiced in cases of marine insurances; that they proclaim aloud that the present race of shipowners and shippers have ceased to inspire confidence in their dealings; that they carry fraud to an extent that threatens to prevent underwriting altogether; that wrecks, they insist, are manufactured to order, and that in voices are forged for a profitable purpose; that villainy fails almost in these particulars, claims of a most unjustifiable nature are put in and insisted on; that this has grown into a reprehensible system, and that if not checked marine insurance must cease; that dishonesty has trailed from the highest to the lowest; that poison lurks in the druggist's shop, impairs the health-giving virtues sold by the grocer, and is found in the flour mill adulterating the flour; that if the world is not coming to an end, it is time, for the sake of humanity, it was thinking of a final exit."

DR. H. LEE.—The Washington Union, in speaking of "Judge Douglas" last speech, says that he "proceeded to expound, in most eloquent terms, the injustice that had been done to him and the other supporters of the Kansas bill, in the charge 'that they had violated a sacred compact,' when it was now admitted that the principle of the bill was right. He continued for half an hour in a strain of bold, animated and powerful eloquence to arraign the leaders of the Black Republican party."

This "bold, animated and powerful eloquence" was probably nothing but the bar-room blackguardism and denunciation for which our distinguished Senator is noted.—But this is not to the point. In his Springfield speech, a few years ago, Judge Douglas pronounced the Missouri Compromise a "sacred compact," and said "I would be that hand that would disturb it." The question now is, did he lie then, or has he violated a sacred compact by repudiating the Compromise? The Union will please inform us.—Chicago Democrat.

THE COMING SICKNESS.—The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements.—Everything points to the approach of a sickly summer and autumn. It should, therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of the body in their full tone. Diseases fall first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against contagion, and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half-matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodies; and above all begin the work of purification about your yards, and in your houses, early and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness, simple diet, and regular habits will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house in order.—Medicinal Specialist.

OUR DEFERENCE TO WOMEN.—A remarkable evidence of the American's veneration for woman has just been exhibited at Indiana. The women in the town of Salem, in that State, mobbed the grog shops of the place, spilled their liquors upon the earth, and literally smashed the business of dram-slinging. No resistance was made to them more serious than bawling doors and uttering humble entreaties. But a man, an unlucky he-owner of a newspaper, justified their action in the "True American Flag." Protest, change! The liquor dealers flew at that flag, struck it forthwith, and made a hashed pie of its cases, types, stands, and presses.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Mustard is one of the best, and always the most convenient articles to be used in case of poisoning by food or drink. Mix a large teaspoonful of it in powder in a tumbler of warm water, add cayenne oil at once. If it does not act immediately as an emetic, take another. As soon as the vomiting is over swallow a teaspoonful of sweet oil, and you are cured, without a stomach pump or doctor's bill.—The Plough.

TOUGH.—The Boston Bee, a paper notorious for its veracity, says that a man up in New Hampshire went out gunning one day in spring—he saw a flock of pigeons sitting on a limb of an old pear tree, so he dropped a ball into his gun and fired. The ball split the limb, which closed up and caught the toes of all the birds in it. He saw that he had got them all, so he fastened two balls together with wire and fired, and the limb off, which fell into the river; he then waded in and brought it ashore. On counting them there were over three hundred pigeons, and in his boots were two barrels of shot.

Women never lose sight of appearances. No matter how violent may be a widow's grief she never ignores weeping with adequate gusto, unless her tears are dried with a perfumed handkerchief. If Mrs. Miggins wears Mervin buttons to her night cap, it isn't because her slumber will thereby be enhanced in sweetness, but that she might make a taking appearance in case of fire during the night. Mrs. Miggins is cousin to the old maid, who, when asked why she wore gold-fringed garters, said she didn't know "what might happen."

RECIPES FOR SPANISH HORSES.—Two table spoonfuls of common salt dissolved in one pint of water, to which add two table spoonfuls of cayenne pepper, powdered fine, and half pint of lard, all to be put in a pot and simmered slowly, until all the water has been evaporated; then add one ounce of horshorn and one ounce of laudanum, all well mixed and put into a bottle and well corked. Rub the affected knee three times a day with the mixture, and you will find one bottle will generally effect a cure. This will also cure the swinney.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES.—Fire engines worked by hand are already obsolete in Cincinnati, having given place to the steam fire engine, of which there are seven in that city, and are so efficient that a fire never extends beyond the building where it originates.

An old woman lately arrived at Chicago on her way to Urbana, Ill., with a bed box, three dogs, a cat, a black hen, a basket containing five kittens, and a pup with its eyes not open.

The coinage at the New Orleans mint in April amounted to \$401,000 in silver and \$65,000 in gold.

More are drowned in the wine cup than in the ocean.